

COBBETT'S WEEKLY POLITICAL REGISTER.

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In the return printed by order of the House of Commons, in June, 1808, it is stated as follows: "1st February, 1801, a pension to LADY LOUISA PAGET, of 300*l.* a year." And, in another part of the same return, "5th March, 1801, a pension to LADY LOUISA ERSKINE, of 300*l.*," out of another public fund. This was the *same person*, first when *single*, next when *married*. She was sister, or cousin, of the MARQUIS OF ANGLESEA.

LETTERS.

1. To Mr. Davenport, about "Collective Wisdom."
2. To Lawyer Scarlett, about *Banishment Bill*.
3. To Sir James Graham, about "Right Honourables."
4. To Mr. Monck, about the "Great Unpaid."
5. To the Man of Millions (Peel), about *Mexico*.
6. To Mr. Brougham, about *Negro-feeding Hypocrites*, and about "diffusion of Useful Knowledge."

TO MR. DAVENPORT.

Bollitree, Herefordshire, 25th May, 1830.

SIR,—A greater number of topics, in a like space of time, has seldom been presented to my mind, than that which I find in the London papers of the last ten days. This system of boroughmongering, which has so long been the curse of the country, begins to shake. Did you ever see men at work, grubbing a great tree, which has been, for many ages, sucking up to itself the prime parts of the earth for rods round about it; robbing the underwoods of their share of nourishment from the ground,

and, at the same time, of the warmth and almost light of the sun, making them a stunted and starveling race; did you ever see fellows with spades, mattocks and axes, at work in grubbing one of these overgrown, enormous, tyrants of the woods? Just such a work is now going on with regard to the great, overgrown, lofty THING. I am, and long have been, the *spade-man*: I go on before, *uncovering the roots*, and exposing them to the wonder of the spectators: you and others, particularly my friend, the descendant of "John with the bright sword," come after me, and *peck and chop* away, awkwardly enough, to be sure, and without knowing very well what you are at; but still, you do something amongst you; and by-and-by, we shall see the old THING begin to shake. The good of it is, that amongst those of you who work the hardest, and sweat at it the most, are some who are *sure to be crushed*, whenever the THING comes down; PEELE, BARING, HUSKISSON and SCARLETT, for instance. Even you and GRAHAM, and even BIG O, would, if you were wise, be quiet, and let the THING stand as long as it can.

I am now about to remark on some of the strokes given in this work of grubbing, beginning with your good hearty chop at the character of the *Collective*, given on the 17th of May, when you presented the *Birmingham Petition*; and here is the chop.

"MR. E. DAVENPORT, in continuation, said, he did not know whether the honourable member's interruption was an impromptu suggestion or not, but a more disorderly one he had never witnessed in that House. The petitioners prayed for Reform in Parliament, and in that he cordially concurred. He had been a reformer since the time of the disgraceful expedition to Walcheren. The Parliament was not a fair representation of the people. As it was a selection from the mass, it ought to be better than the mass

" of the people ; but it was not. He
 " did not think it was a fair specimen
 " of the average talent of England. If
 " he *threw a net across the Strand*, he
 " *believed that the first 658 men he*
 " *caught would constitute a House of*
 " *Commons which would obtain the con-*
 " *fidence of the people, and be more*
 " *worthy of it than the present House of*
 " *Commons.* A reform might be ob-
 " tained on constitutional principles,
 " which would satisfy him. He would
 " have the Septennial Act repealed ; and
 " he cordially concurred with the peti-
 " tioners in desiring to see the expenses
 " of elections diminished : so that talents
 " and character might have a fairer
 " chance than at present against money.
 " If any person should propose the vote
 " by ballot, it should have his consent,
 " not that he thought that mode of vot-
 " ing good of itself, but it would op-
 " erate, in the present state of society, to
 " check corruptive influence. Property
 " ought, indeed, to have its legitimate
 " influence ; but at present it had a
 " very unjust and improper influence,
 " tending to control everything like
 " freedom, and this influence might,
 " probably, be corrected by the ballot.
 " It was a statement of the petitioners
 " that all the industrious classes were
 " suffering greatly, because the money
 " was taken out of their pockets to go
 " into the pockets of the receivers of
 " taxes, and they stated that for all these
 " evils there was no remedy but a Re-
 " form of Parliament ; and he called on
 " the House to attend to the prayers of
 " the petitioners in time, before the
 " House lost the confidence of the peo-
 " ple altogether, and before they took
 " the means of reform, and, perhaps, of
 " avenging their own wrong, into their
 " own hands. The Reform Meeting at
 " Birmingham had been followed by
 " similar meetings all over the country,
 " and reform was becoming a favourite
 " topic with the people. For the rest,
 " he had never been slow to express his
 " opinion either in that House or else-
 " where, and he should still have the
 " courage to do so without entertaining
 " any apprehension that the societies he
 " had alluded to could meet the fate of

" other societies across the water, or
 " that he should be afflicted with the
 " "Scarlett" fever. The hon. member
 " concluded by moving that the petition
 " be brought up."

Well said, my little man ! I always,
 from a boy, despised the queer, nasty,
 senseless, half-smutty writings of the
 profligate Irish parson, STERNE ; but I
 have since found, that he was, into the
 bargain, a most *base plagiarist* ; and
 whoever will read OLD BURTON'S "*Ana-*
 "*tomy of Melancholy*," will find that the
 parson was a literary thief from one end
 of his works to the other. Now, you
 are so good a boy at only fifty years of
 age, that I will not call you a *thief* ;
 but when you talk about "*throwing a*
 "*net across the Strand*," in order to catch
 658 better legislators than you sit
 amongst, I must claim the honour of
 having been your *teacher* ; for in a Re-
 gister, which I sent from America in
 1818, I *said* (I do not say it *now*, mind),
 " I will engage, that if I strain a string,
 " garnished with *nooses*, across any one
 " of the great roads leading into Lon-
 " don, *the first thousand men that I catch*
 " *by the legs, are more fit to make laws,*
 " *than the thousand in the two places*
 " *down at Westminster.*" Yours is a
net and mine was a *string* : you are for
meshes ; I was for *springes* : you are for
 taking legislators by envelopment, like
 partridges ; I for taking them by the
 legs, like larks or pheasants.

Now, all that was wanting to make
 you a really "good boy" was the
 words, "*as COBBETT used to say*," put
 in just before the words "*throw a net*
 "*across the Strand.*" This would, too,
 have saved me this trouble ; and would
 have prevented you from being looked
 upon as a mean plagiarist by every one
 who shall read this Register. You had
 the folly to write me a supercilious let-
 ter ; and I will keep on, when occasion
 serves, rapping you for it, *till you make*
atonement. You are just as haughty a
 fellow as any one that is to be found ; and
 I will take the *buckram* out of you, be-
 fore I have done with you. But as to
 this "*Parliamentary Reform*," how
 did Brougham look when you were talk-
 ing about it ? However, as I shall, by

and by, have to address a man of sense upon this subject, I will here get rid of you.

WM. COBBETT.

To LAWYER SCARLETT.

LAWYER,—I see that you are about to repeal the "*Banishment Bill*." This Bill was passed *for me*, and for me only; and, which is curious enough, it was passed *in consequence* of the STRING project, mentioned in my letter to DAVENPORT! It is one of *Six Acts*, which opened the *new account* between me and the THING, I having balanced one account in Long Island. The history of this bill, from first to last, would make a *comedy* far more entertaining than any of those that the unfortunate players have had to mumble over for many years past. Indeed the lunges and starts and plunges that the THING has made to *save itself*, have but too often been of a *tragical* character; but latterly, they have been farcical. This Bill was farcical. It was sent from the Lords with *transportation* in it! But the "*loyal*" booksellers prayed that it might not be so; for that that would "*degrade the character of literary men*!" So that the *hiring* of these "*gentlemen*" would have ceased. They said that they *abhorred* seditious writers, and "*approved*" of their being punished; but that this punishment, applied to *all writers*, would degrade the character of authors; and at the same time, cause a great diminution in the amount of the *paper-tax*! Yet DAVENPORT'S 658 could not, *very well*, pass a law to *transport* particular men *by name*; and so *banishment* was adopted, which as "John, Earl of Eldon" observed, "*spoiled the bill*."

How I did laugh when this bill had passed! "Ah! dear creatures," said I, "it were, indeed, a pity that, after passing Peel's Bill, any naughty fellow should be suffered to utter words having a TENDENCY to bring them into CONTEMPT!" And then, the bright idea of *punishing* me by driving me back to *Long Island*, out of the reach of the THING'S taxes! However,

the repeal was too late. I have made the *whole world* know all about this Bill: there is not a *corner of the earth* where it is not known, that the 658 and those in *t'other place*, had, for *eleven years*, a law to protect them against being laughed at by those, to govern whom they were making laws; aye, and this law, and the *dead-body bill*, will never be forgotten by the people. I see that you are, however, about to add to the sum in which newspaper people are to be bound *before they have committed any offence*, to pay fines for any offence *that they may commit*! SCARLETT, reach your head this way, and let me whisper to you: can you find out any way to *make produce high-priced*, and to *make the bunk pay in gold at the same time*? Can you *file an information*, or bring in *any bill* to do that?

WM. COBBETT.

To SIR JAMES GRAHAM,

Descendant of John with the Bright Sword.

SIR,—Accept of my thanks for your motion and speech about the RIGHT HONOURABLE Privy - Councillors. Your motion (14th of May,) was for "An humble Address to his Majesty, for an account of all salaries, profits, pay, fees, and emoluments, whether civil or military, from the 5th of January, 1829, to the 5th of January, 1830, held and enjoyed by each of his Majesty's Most Hon. Privy Council, specifying, with each name, the total amount received by each individual, and distinguishing the various sources from which the same is derived."

This motion was opposed by the ministers, and lost. The *flashy* part of your speech I shall omit; but the pith of it is valuable indeed! It is as follows, as reported in the MORNING CHRONICLE. It has produced a prodigious effect all over the country. It will serve me as a text to *preach* on. Here it is: read it, Englishmen, Scotchmen and Irishmen, and remember every word of it. Never did any thing come so *pat* in point of time. Never was a better blow given to the thing. Here it is:—He had

“divided the Privy Councillors into
 “classes. It was here the place to say,
 “that in all his calculations upon these
 “subjects, he had always omitted the
 “Royal Family, because they having a
 “certain income under the assignment
 “of Acts of Parliament, there was no-
 “thing mysterious about them, and in
 “many cases these assignments had
 “been made under the sanction of Bills,
 “which had themselves undergone long
 “and anxious discussion in the House.
 “He therefore excluded them altogether
 “from his calculations upon this occa-
 “sion. The total number of Privy
 “Councillors was 169: of whom 113
 “received public money. The whole
 “sum distributed annually amongst
 “these 113 was 650,164*l.*, and the
 “average proportion of that sum paid
 “to each yearly was 5,752*l.*—(hear.)
 “Of this total of 650,164*l.*, 86,103*l.* were
 “for sinecures—(loud cries of hear);
 “442,411*l.* for active services, and
 “121,650*l.* for pensions, making toge-
 “ther the total which he had stated.
 “Of the 113 Privy Councillors, who
 “were thus receivers of the public mo-
 “ney, 30 were pluralists, or persons
 “holding more offices than one, whe-
 “ther as sinecurists, or civil and military
 “officers. The amount received by the
 “pluralists was 221,133*l.* annually
 “amongst them all, or 7,321*l.* upon an
 “average to each annually. The num-
 “ber of Privy Councillors who enjoyed
 “full or half-pay, or were pensioned as
 “diplomatists, was 29, and the gross
 “amount of their income from the pub-
 “lic purse was 126,175*l.* or upon an
 “average a yearly income to each in-
 “dividual of 4,347*l.* a year. The whole
 “number of Privy Councillors who were
 “Members of both Houses of Parlia-
 “ment was 69, and of those, 17 were
 “Peers, whose gross income from the
 “public purse was 378,846*l.*, (hear,
 “hear,) or, upon an average to each,
 “3,065*l.* a year. (Loud cries of “hear.”)
 “The remaining 22 were of the House
 “of Commons, and the gross amount of
 “their receipts was 90,849*l.*, or, upon
 “an average to each individual, 4,130*l.*
 “a year. (Hear.) It appeared, then, that
 “there were 113 Privy Councillors re-

“ceiving the public money, of whom 69
 “were Members of either House of
 “Parliament. He had already stated
 “that 29 were in the receipt of public
 “money by way of salary; the total
 “number of Privy Councillors in the
 “House of Commons was 31, and of
 “these, 22 were charged upon the pub-
 “lic purse.”

A famous blow! A famous grubber!
 This is a stroke at one of the *main roots*:
 I think I see a Yankee, with his twelve-
 pound axe, coming down into it. *Hah!*
 I have read this over fifty times, and
 every time with fresh admiration. Not
 only the motion and the opposition and
 the speech are valuable in themselves;
 but they have greater value; even
 greater value in that which they have
 elicited from other persons, especially
 from SIR JOSEPH YORKE, if the report
 be correct, and more especially still from
 DOCTOR BLACK. Sir Joseph is reported
 to have said, that “he would vote for
 “the motion of the Hon. Baronet, be-
 “cause there was a libel abroad that the
 “taxes of the people were given to the
 “aristocracy of the country, (Hear.) It
 “was, therefore, highly favourable to
 “the character of the House to call for
 “the returns, and to show how much
 “the confidence of the people had been
 “abused.” (Hear.)

Very true, Sir Joseph. It is a shame
 that libellers should go about the coun-
 try telling such stories about the aristo-
 cracy swallowing up the public money.
 I dare say it is a lie that we have two
 Generals to every regiment of soldiers,
 and two Admirals to every ship of the
 line; I'll be bound for it that it is a lie,
 that we have one commissioned officer
 to every five soldiers, including serjeants
 and corporals, and that we have one
 commissioned officer in the navy to
 every five sailors; it must be a lie that
 we have military and naval and ord-
 nance academies, where the sons of the
 rich are educated by the means of taxes
 raised, in part, upon the labourers; it
 must be a horrible lie that the bishop-
 ricks, deaneries, and rich livings, are
 shared amongst the aristocracy and their
 dependants, while the work of the
 church is done by most meritorious men,

with hardly a sufficiency to eat; all these must be monstrous lies, as must also be the assertion that, in the Customs, the Excise, the Law Courts and other departments, the emoluments are given to the aristocracy and their dependants; it must have been a lie out of all measure to say there are whole bands of lord and lady and master and miss pensioners, who are kept out of taxes raised, in great part, out of labouring people; but, Sir Joseph, though these are all such damnable lies, that you have a son who is a captain in the navy, who was only about ten years old at the close of the last war, while there are thousands of men, none of them above the rank of lieutenant, *who were fighting at sea before that son was born!* this is no lie at any rate; and, whether that son belongs to the aristocracy, the reader will judge for himself.

But begging your pardon, Sir James, for having been thus drawn aside from you, a still more valuable service that you have rendered is the bringing out of my friend Doctor Black, who is clearly *another thing than Sir Joseph Yorke*. It was I that made this gentleman a *Doctor*. A thousand times have I repented of it, and a thousand times have I congratulated myself on the subject. When he runs after Wilmot Horton and Malthus and Brougham, I really am so enraged with him that I could break his bones, and certainly should if he were within my reach; then again, in a day or two, he does something to make me so proud of him, that, though a Scotchman, I almost wish him to be my own son; and, in speaking of him, I feel such exultation: "Aye! look here at Doctor Black! God bless that cursed Scotland, and God forgive me for having said any thing against it"! Amongst all the occasions in which this adopted literary son of mine has awakened my paternal sensibility, on none has he been more closely riveted to my heart than on the occasion to which your meritorious speech and motion have given rise. This has brought him out in all his native sarcasm; in all

his richness of fact and of point; a sting at the end of every sentence, his proboscis, like that of the huge mosquitoes in the swamps of the Mississippi, going every time down to the bone: but away with all attempt at description: take the thing itself: *I beseech you to read it with attention*: lose not a word of it: consider it well: for herein you see the thoughts which are making their way into the mind of all the people of England.

"More has been done this session in the way of making the working of our matchless constitution intelligible to the meanest capacity than in any other session for half a century. The motion of Mr. D. W. HARVEY on the subject of the Crown Lands, and the motion of Sir J. GRAHAM to obtain an account of the amount of public money sacked by the Privy Council, have placed before the people much valuable information in a tangible shape. Of a truth the English aristocracy, *whose estates*, according to Mr. HALLAM, *are chiefly the spoil of the church*, are most constant in their predilection for a liberal appropriation to themselves of public property. At the Revolution the taxes, at the highest computation, produced but 2,061,856*l.* 7*s.* 9½*d.*; and yet, says the author of the History of the Taxes, *'With this revenue King James II. supported his Civil List, kept a formidable navy ready to put to sea, an army of near 30,000 men on land, and saved money yearly, if we can credit the account of the issues of his revenue, which amounted to no more at a medium than 1,699,363*l.* 2*s.* 9*d.*'* These were hard times for a high-minded aristocracy. It is pretty clear that after paying for a formidable navy, and an army of 30,000 men, and defraying the expense of the Civil List, little would remain for Privy Councillors. The nobility were then reduced to the necessity of taking pensions from Louis XIV. They must, of course, receive pensions from some quarter or other; but no doubt the Revolution which enabled them to take the money of their countrymen was

" hailed as a great change for the better. " Scarcely had the Revolution been " effected, when we find the Commons " (for boroughmongering had not yet " identified the Lords with the Com- " mons) objecting loudly to the appro- " priation by the Privy Council of the " Irish forfeited estates to themselves.

" Thus early do the Privy Council " figure in the character in which they " were exhibited by Sir JAMES GRAHAM " on Friday night. The CHANCELLOR " of the EXCHEQUER told Sir JAMES " that he knew of no precedent in which " the Members of the Privy Council, as " such, had been called on for an ac- " count of their emoluments. A Reso- " lution of the House of Commons " against Privy Councillors procuring " or passing exorbitant grants to them- " selves or to any who had been Privy " Councillors, grounded on the known " mal-practices of Privy Councillors in " this way, if not a precedent, is, at all " events, holding up Privy Councillors " in as invidious a light as that in which " they were held up by Sir J. GRAHAM's " Motion. ' They are a body,' (quoth " the right hon. gentleman) ' compris- " ing persons who, undoubtedly, re- " ceive emoluments from the public, " in the whole, perhaps, to a very large " amount.' (Hear, hear! from the op- " position.) ' To bring forward a " motion for the emoluments of the " Members of the Privy Council was " not, as it appeared to him, treating " with sufficient respect a body com- " posing the Council of the Sovereign, " and a high Judicial Court; it was " treating them in an invidious point " of view; and it was not advisable " to depart from precedent, and to " establish the principle that classes of " men were to be held up to obloquy. " But why held up to obloquy? Is this " backing your friends? Of course the " emoluments to a large amount, re- " ceived by the Privy Council from the " public, are not beyond their deserts. " Why then assume that the enabling " the public to see in what manner those " whom the King delights to honour " are provided for, is holding them up " to obloquy? Obloquy, forsooth!—

" What! and is the sense of what is " due to the splendour of the Monarchy " sunk to so low an ebb in Parliament, " that the CHANCELLOR of the EXCHE- " QUER even associates obloquy with " the rewards bestowed on the principal " body of the State? This is not loyalty " in its high and palmy state. The " statement of Sir J. GRAHAM will cer- " tainly, however, surprise many, who " were not aware of the extent of na- " tional gratitude to the Privy Council. " 650,164*l.* is no doubt a large sum to " be shared by 113 members of that " body, exclusive of the Royal Family. " The sum divided among the 47 Peers " of this body, namely, 378,840*l.*, is " not to be despised. The whole of the " private estates of the House of Peers, " have been calculated at about two " millions a year. But then, what " treasures the British Constitution " yields to them!—What are their pri- " vate estates to the places in the State, " and in the Church, the Sinecures at " home and abroad, the pay in the navy " and army!"

" Excellent wench! " Perdition catch my soul but I do love thee!"

Words which burst involuntarily from my lips, substituting Doctor for wench. Here it is all. Here is the whole story that I have been telling all over the country; and that I have been trying to hammer into English heads ever since I returned last from America, when the THING opened its new account with me by the means of making me debtor for the Six Acts, and which account I have been endeavouring to settle from that day to this. Here we have it all: " public money sacked by the aristoc- " racy: their estates chiefly the spoil of " the church: the REVOLUTION made, to " enable them to take money from the " people: the same event giving them " Irish estates: their private estates, " nothing to the places and sinecures in " state, church, and colonies." Here it is all: here is the GODLY REFORMATION; here is the GLORIOUS REVOLUTION: here is the whole of it, ripped up and laid bare as a board!

Did I, could I, ever expect to live to

see this in a London newspaper! I do hope that the Doctor will never offend me again! If he should relapse, and go again after Wilmot Horton and Brougham, and the rest of the surplus-population mongers, he will certainly bring my grey hairs with sorrow to the grave. But, he won't, he won't; I'm sure he won't; and therefore, be tranquil, my mind! Indeed he has followed this admirable article up with another, in which, quoting his brother "*Scotsman*," he describes the "*pauperism of the rich*." He there calls pensioners and sinecurists paupers. He goes well into the causes of the sufferings of the people who are compelled to keep these paupers. In short, Sir James, your motion and speech, valuable as they are in themselves, are ten thousand times more valuable, when considered as the cause of having produced these articles of Doctor Black.

TO MR. MONCK.

SIR,—I read in the reports of the proceedings of Mr. Davenport's 658, that, on the 21st of May, when the Beer Bill was before the House, you moved a clause in the following words:—"Provided also, and be it further enacted, that any license which shall be granted by virtue of this Act, shall not authorise the person so licensed to sell beer to be drunk or consumed on the premises so specified in such license, it being the intention of this Act to give encouragement for the sale of beer in shops, but not to create an unlimited number of ale-houses." I wonder, or, rather, I do not wonder, what this was for: it was manifestly to defeat the great object of the bill; to keep the monopoly still in the hands of the publicans and the brewers, and to keep all the present power in the hands of the magistrates, chiefly the parsons. You are aware, doubtless, of the facility which the publicans give to those who want to be returned for such a borough as Reading. Yes, yes, you are aware of the part which those publicans act in such cases; and you are aware that this bill gives their power a furious blow.

You are aware that it gives a smite to the great unpaid.

I may be asked whether, then, this Beer Bill do not evince a desire on the part of Mr. Davenport's 658, to give greater freedom to the people? I answer in the negative: it evinces no such thing; for at the very same moment that they are doing this, they have before them a bill for laying additional restraints on the press. The bill, it is expected, will cause *more barley to be sold*, and more malt to be made; so that it will cause barley to rise in price with little or no diminution of taxes: that it will enable landlords to get their rents, and will tend to suck a little more money out of the people through the channel of guzzlings in beer. These are all dreams and nothing more. However, there will be plenty of time to talk of this hereafter. The 658 of Mr. Davenport have here laid their axe into another big root of the boroughmonger tree; and I thank them for it. But my friends, the *Yankees*, seem to be preparing their axe for the best stroke of all. That, however, is matter too high to be addressed to any one but the man of millions. Hoping that, in your next election, or contest for READING, public-house keepers may have nothing to do, I remain, &c.

WM. COBBETT.

TO PEEL.

PEEL,—The newspapers say that your father, who had a presentiment that he should be the founder of a great family, has left you *three millions* of pounds sterling, all got by his INDUSTRY! We will talk about that another time, Peel: at present the subject is the designs which BROTHER JONATHAN has, or which he is said to have, and which I hope he has, on Mexico and Cuba. The story is this; that, in the time of Canning, the republics of Mexico and Colombia were about to capture Cuba, in order to prevent the Spaniards from fitting out ships there to annoy those republics; that Canning interfered to prevent the taking of Cuba by them; that now the Spaniards are annoying Mexico, and doing injury to our trade.

with that country; that, therefore, this country ought to interfere and interdict Spain from keeping up such annoyance. This is the outline of the ground of a petition, which Huskisson presented from some fellows that he called merchants of Liverpool, on the 20th of May. But in presenting this petition, this double-pensioned privy-councillor took occasion to indulge his old *Canningite* grudge, *against the United States*. This speech of his, together with the speeches of Baring, the man of millions, and that great statesman and diplomatist, Sir Bobby of Southwark, are all worthy of the greatest attention. They are all indicative of an approaching war with the United States, or, which is much more likely, of a bowing down to the very earth of this THING, which has got an *imperial bushel* and an *imperial yard*, and has also got the "*noblest assembly of free men in the world*." Pity that such a fine THING should be brought down on its belly; but come down it *must*, or it *must* get rid of this debt and the dead weight; and that it cannot do without a parliamentary reform. All the rest of the debate is rubbish, except what relates to the views of the United States: and that is of importance tremendous to the thing. I shall first insert what Huskisson said on the subject upon presenting the petition. And I beg my readers not to think little of it because the scene is at a *distance*. Those who have read the *Register* for ten years past, those who did me the honour to listen to me at the Mechanics' Institute, in London, at the great towns in the north, last winter, at almost every place where I have been this spring; even those who heard my opening speech at the Preston election, will remember how constantly I have been arguing upon the danger to us of having suffered the United States to get quiet possession of the Floridas, and they will also remember my prediction, that we should soon be shut out of the Gulf of Mexico. Bearing in mind what I have said upon these subjects, over and over again, I beg my readers to go patiently through the following statement of Huskisson.

"If the United States were suffered to get all of Mexico that they desired, there would be nothing left of its independence superior to the independence possessed by the Indian tribes, in connexion with the United States; an independence, which he need not observe, was held at the option of that power. In making those observations he was the furthest in the world from meaning to create any impression, that he desired to see the good understanding and mutual confidence, now happily subsisting between two such countries as Great Britain and the United States, in any way disturbed; but when he looked at the permanent circumstances which determined the policy of nations, he could not help being persuaded that it was the duty of England, as it was her interest, to take such measures as might secure the permanent independence of Mexico. The steps necessary for that would find abundance of precedents in the history of Europe; with reference to European States, and there was certainly nothing in democratic Republics, which ought to entitle them to any exemption. It was perfectly true that Mr. Canning had all along observed the neutrality, and had inculcated that policy, but it was not to be observed for ever; a reasonable time was the duration which was to be expected for it, and most assuredly there was nothing in Republics, any more than in the most despotic military states, which entitled them to forbearance. He would now call the attention of the House to a correspondence held by Mr. Jefferson, so far back as the time when he was Secretary of State, writing to one of the ministers of the Republic, at a foreign Court, and speaking of the navigation of the Mississippi. 'You know that navigation (he says) cannot be of any service to us, unless it be accompanied by the possession of a port at which the sea and river vessels might meet and exchange cargoes.' Then he proceeded to state a general proposition, to the effect that the right to

" use anything, as the stream, for exam-
 " ple, of the Mississippi, gave the right
 " to all the means that could be required
 " for the enjoyment and exercise of that
 " right. In a few days after that, the
 " same functionary wrote a letter, a
 " confidential letter, to the American
 " Minister at Paris, in which his ideas
 " are more definitely expressed. In his
 " confidential communication, he dis-
 " tinctly pointed at the town of New
 " Orleans, saying, that though it might
 " not be prudent to hazard a proposition
 " of that nature at first, that the general
 " principle might be stated and settled,
 " and that by little and little the con-
 " templated cession of it might be ren-
 " dered familiar. The right to it, he
 " observed, should be claimed, and also
 " the possession of a circumjacent ter-
 " ritory, extra-territorial of Spain. That
 " was the idea he confidentially com-
 " municated, and which he left for
 " future growth. The war ended, and
 " the war of the Revolution followed.
 " In 1803, the United States bought the
 " whole of Louisiana from France, with
 " hard money; and in 1806, Mr. Jeffer-
 " son, the same Mr. Jefferson, no longer
 " Secretary, but holding the higher
 " situation of President, began to broach
 " the idea that the whole gulf stream
 " ought to belong to the United States;
 " and held that, whether they could
 " obtain it by consent or force, the ac-
 " quirement of it ought to form the
 " fixed desire of their policy. In 1819,
 " the United States obtained a further
 " increase of power and territory, by the
 " cession of the whole of the Floridas;
 " and in 1823, having all those,
 " they raised a question about Cuba,
 " and manifested desires at open va-
 " riance with the independence of Mexi-
 " co. It was, perhaps, scarcely neces-
 " sary to add, that the whole language
 " of Mr. Jefferson, and his views in
 " every respect, were the same which
 " the Government of the United States
 " held up to the present time. There
 " were also documents proceeding from
 " that Government in 1823, in which
 " Cuba was spoken of as calculated to
 " form a most interesting accession to
 " the territory of the United States, 'as

" 'affording a control over the Gulf
 " 'of Mexico and the Isthmus, and so
 " 'fill up the measure of our (the U.S.)
 " 'political well-being.' He thought
 " that pretty well showed the political
 " views of the United States. Now in
 " such a position of affairs he had no
 " hesitation in asserting that this coun-
 " try was bound to maintain her com-
 " mercial rights in the Gulf, or be
 " prepared to give up her maritime and
 " commercial ascendancy in the New
 " world; therefore, once and for all, he
 " would affirm that we ought to put
 " Cuba out of dispute. The right
 " honourable gentleman, after enlarging
 " upon the importance of the matter in
 " question, and the opinions entertained
 " respecting it out of doors, proceeded
 " to observe, that if the sentiments
 " of the House proved to be in unison
 " with those of the country, those sen-
 " timents might go forth beneficially,
 " and might assist in putting an end to
 " hostilities between Spain and Mexico.
 " This country had high claims on
 " Spain; not only for the independence
 " which she attained through our inter-
 " ference, but on other grounds; more-
 " over, we were entitled to call upon
 " her for a cessation of hostilities upon
 " the very precedent which she herself
 " established in 1609, by granting to
 " the United Netherlands a truce of
 " twelve years, which was not after-
 " wards disturbed for forty years. Now
 " he thought we had a right to ask of
 " Spain that she should grant a truce of
 " twelve years. He begged of the
 " House to bear in mind that Mexico
 " was the *great source of the precious*
 " *metals, that the whole of Europe was*
 " *at present suffering under a scarcity of*
 " *the precious metals, and that much im-*
 " *provement might be expected to arise*
 " *from that increased supply of them*
 " which could alone be expected from a
 " termination of that disquiet in Mexico,
 " which alone could be expected to
 " lead to the working of her mines.
 " On those grounds, expressing only
 " the opinion of an individual member
 " of Parliament; he must be allowed to
 " say that he thought his Majesty's
 " Ministers were called upon to exert

"their influence with the Allies of this country, for the purpose of inducing the great powers of Europe to insist that a termination be put to those hostilities."

So much for that. Peel made a long answer with regard to this country not being called on to interfere. He contended that we were not called on to interfere. This is a *great subject*, a truly great subject; and it is one of which I understand every branch and every twig ten thousand times better than Huskisson and Peel both put together. Before our wise 658 began the last war against America, I warned them and foretold every one of the consequences. I will now warn them again; but to lay this matter fully and fairly before the people of England will require a *whole Register*. It will require a couple of good days to begin the thing at the right end, and to make the whole matter plain to every man in the country, and this, please God, I will do in the next Register; and I will here again show, how different the state of England would have been *now*, if the power had been in my hands instead of in the hands of such men as Canning and Huskisson. The besotted people of England have thought proper to be guided, and have their affairs managed by fellows like these. It is for me to show, that *I have no share in the disgrace*; and show it I will. But in deferring this state paper on the affair of Mexico, I must not, even for the present, omit to notice the crying answer, which, if the report be correct, Peel gave to the observations of Huskisson relative to the views and conduct of the United States. I shall notice the other parts of his speech in my state paper next week; but this part I must insert now. Pray reader, get out your white handkerchief, and prepare to shed tears with this poor man of millions. "Utter," in the bombastical language of some poet, "sigh for sigh and groan for groan," and when "the fountain of his eyes is dry, let yours supply the place, and furnish

"streams for both." Here are the melting words, "sighs that burn and melt hearts of ice."

"He would now allude to another point, and a very delicate point, touched upon by his right hon. friend, as to the probability of the United States making encroachments upon the territories of this country. The United States were a great and powerful nation; its institutions amongst the freest in the world, and he hoped they had too much generosity and good sense to profit by the weakness of Mexico for the purpose of taking possession of any of those provinces. He trusted the people of the United States would feel that it would be contradictory to their own general principle of independence to take advantage of a State which had not the power of defending itself. At the same time, he was bound to state, with regard to the United States, that he placed implicit confidence in the declarations of the honourable persons by whom the Government of that nation was conducted, and of the Minister of the United States, whom he believed to be as honourable man as ever breathed, and he was convinced that there was no intention by force or fraud to get possession of any of those important provinces: but he trusted that the Government of the United States would prevent those modes of acquiring possession, he meant by unauthorised acts of settlement, by which in remote and unoccupied countries possession might be obtained. It would be as just and generous on the part of the United States to discourage acquiring possession by these means, as to prevent the acquisition by force. He trusted he had said enough to prove that the Government was not indifferent to the immense importance of the South American States, and that they were not justly chargeable with any dereliction of duty or honour if they did not feel bound to enter into a defensive alliance with Mexico, to protect her from a foreign attack. He said nothing of any abstract question of general policy; all he wished was to

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"deny that there was *any moral obligation imposed upon this country to interfere on the present occasion.*"

Upon the first reading of this, the heart of an Englishman swells in his breast, and forces a blush up into his face; but, when reflection comes and tells us, that it is not England; that it is *Boroughland*, we recover ourselves, and clap honest JONATHAN upon the back, while he says,

"Yes, I am proud; I must be proud to see
"Men not afraid of God, afraid of me."

Aye, and afraid of them they are; and God bless him, for the ten thousandth time I say, for his valour in having reserved a spot for Englishmen to flee to. Oh, yes! Jonathan is to be wheedled out of Cuba, I dare say, by this pretty stuff about his power, and his freedom, and his *generosity!* and I dare say Jonathan's minister is to be coaxed by being called "as honourable a man as ever BREATHED!" How the Yankees will laugh, when they read this! and does this poor secretary of state imagine; does this leader of Davenport's 658 believe this poor humble, vulgar grovelling stuff will have any other effect, or *can* have any other effect, than that of confirming the Americans in the opinion which they entertained before; namely, that this country is utterly unable to go to war; can the poor man entertain any such hope? The newspapers say that he has three millions of money: it is very likely that he has. And to possess the whole of the three millions, I, being in his place, would not, so help me God, have uttered those words. However, there he is; and he will find millions of Englishmen base enough to say, that he has done right.

SIR BOBBY of Southwark, who made a fine speech in favour of the Jews, and who praised them for *paying taxes so cheerfully*, and who might have praised them for *collecting them so largely*; Sir Bobby called for vigorous proceedings against these United States. If Sir Bobby had been at Lake Erie, or Lake Champlaine; if he had been at Fort Erie along with DRUMMOND, at Platts-

burgh along with PREVOST; at New Orleans with PAKENHAM; if Sir Bobby had survived the hard blows which the "*conquerors of France*" and the "*restorers of the Bourbons*" had to endure upon those occasions, he would have hesitated a little before he recommended measures so very vigorous.

But if the report speak truth, BARING, old BINGHAM's son-in-law, spoke in a still more warlike strain; which is rather surprising, seeing that he said, last session, that we could not begin a second campaign without a *Bank Restriction*; that is to say, without *assignats!* After this, to hear Baring talk in such a warlike strain is rather surprising. However, the report gives us the following words as having come from his mouth: "The subject then before the House exceeded in importance all these questions in reference to the commerce of the country. It was impossible to overstate the consequences of this subject to the best interests of this country. It had been stated by his right hon. friend, and in that he concurred, that the interest of this country was involved in maintaining the independence of the New States of America. The probability, as had been stated, that Great Britain might not have free access to the Gulf of Mexico, was sufficient to rouse the attention of the Government, and he was glad to hear from the right hon. gentleman, that the subject had occupied the serious attention of his Majesty's Ministers. It was impossible, even in the widest speculations, to foresee all the vast importance of America to Europe. In particular, it was necessary to advert to the two great families, the Anglo-American and the Spaniards, the two governments, the United States, and those of the New American States, which seemed destined to divide the Continent between them. It was not possible that the Mexicans could increase in prosperity as they ought, or obtain that security which was so desirable, as long as they were threatened by an invasion from the mother country. The right hon. gen-

"tlemen was bound by his situation to speak with courtesy of the Great Powers of Europe; but he called on him not to disappoint the people of this country; not to stay too long, until the people of the United States crept on and settled in all the wilderness, when, suddenly baffled, he would find that it was impossible to place any control on the growing power of North America. If not checked now, there would be no means of checking hereafter the Government of the United States. If the Government of this country should lose sight of the interests of Great Britain on this subject, if it were not to try and uphold the independence of the New States of America, this country might come to rue the day in which the Government had lost the only opportunity of acting with effect."

Well said, bold Baring! Ah! Thou art a statesman, I'll warrant thee. If I recollect right, thou hadst something to do with the *deal* for the Mississippi territory. I think Jonathan made a *loan* for that, in which thy amicable feelings were brought into play. It is very hard, therefore, to wish to hem poor Jonathan up in a hole, and to expose him to be attacked again by other Pakenhams, and such like heroes coming from the conquest of France.

If you do hem him up, you will have better luck than your predecessors in the 658. Huskisson made a reply which is very well worthy of notice. He evidently thinks, and I think, too, that nothing will satisfy Jonathan short of expelling us from the Gulf of Mexico, and of *getting possession of the Mexican Mines!* The conclusion of his reply was in these words: "He thought it was time, too, that a termination of these acts of aggression should take place, for the better understanding of the relative position of those countries with North America; for in spite of all the disavowals in Congress and elsewhere, he was satisfied that the accession of the province of Texas was meditated by the United States. He knew this from more quarters than one. It had been de-

clared even in that country, that they would allow the people of Texas to advance gradually to their borders, and when they have so advanced, that they would throw over them the panoply of their constitution. Now he, (Mr. Huskisson) was one of those who wished those borders to be extended no further. He wished to see the people of North America confining themselves to promote the happiness of those who are spread over the immense territory they already possess, without seeking to aggrandize themselves by new acquisitions; and he deprecated the weakness or the indifference which would, by avoiding to do justice to other countries, allow them to extend their panoply further. (*Hear, hear.*)"

Aye, "*hear, hear!*" Do, for God's sake, hear him, and cheer him too; for that will be all you will get in exchange for the Mexican mines. The Liverpool fools may petition and pray, till their lungs be exhausted and their knee bones sore, before they will prevail upon Jonathan to shorten one single stride which he is taking towards the sovereignty of Mexico. He is not fool enough to unite that country in form with the United States; and statesman Huskisson, notwithstanding his pensions, is quite mistaken if he suppose that the plan is to "throw the panoply of the American constitution over Mexico;" the plan is to prevent us from laying hold of it with our claws; to prevent us from drawing away the produce of its mines; and that is what Jonathan will prevent to a certainty.

Towards the close of Huskisson's opening speech, there is something so superlatively absurd about the "*precious metals*," that one really stands aghast at reading it. However, I must defer any lengthened commentary upon this until next week.

TO MR. BROUGHAM.

SIR,—You have lately been figuring away, I see, at two TAVERN-MEETINGS; one about *negro slavery* and the other about the *diffusing of useful knowledge*.

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Upon the first occasion, you took occasion to utter, being surrounded by a stupid crew of thoughtless creatures, in part, but chiefly by a crew of tax-eating vermin, who make use of this negro story to divert the attention of the people from the worse than negro slavery existing here; you took occasion to utter some most impudent and hypocritical stuff relative to those, of whom I have long been one, who insist on the hypocrisy of men who are going to the West Indies and East Indies, to seek for objects of compassion, while they see millions around them in a state of half starvation, and more, neither pen nor tongue to better their lot. You had, it seems, WILBERFORCE in the *chair*; and you had ALLEN, and BUXTON, and a pretty tribe. Now, in the first place, the negroes are better fed than the working people in England; they are better clad in proportion to the climate; they are less hardly worked. You pretend that these friends of the blacks are also friends of the whites that are suffering here; and tell us, that this WILLIAM ALLEN has "devoted his days and nights to the education of the British peasant." Where got you that base word peasant? What continental tyrant's tool did you learn it from? The name never was applied to Englishmen till Scotchmen got sway amongst us. But this Allen, who is so ready to feed the labourers with books, did he ever, in his whole lifetime, make one single effort to enable the labourers to see how their earnings were taken away from them by the tax-eaters? and the pious prelate that you say you had with you, he, it seems, shows his love for the people of England, by diffusing *wholesome education* amongst them. A little wholesome food, arising from their *own earnings*, and not from fractional farthings tossed back to them by the *tax-eaters*, is what they want. Pretty hypocrisy, indeed! pretty *charity*, to take from a labouring man fourpence halfpenny, for every sixpenny pot of beer that he drinks, fourpence halfpenny for a pound of sevenpenny sugar, and, then, give him a religious tract to fill his belly, and those of his hungry wife and children.

FOWELL BUXTON, you tell us, is famed for *prison-discipline*, but not famed, I take it, for endeavouring to take off those taxes which produce the misery, which produce the crimes, which send such thousands to prison. There are always more than a thousand men in prison, in England, for poaching alone. Did Fowell Buxton, or your educating bishop, or Wilberforce, or you, or any other friend of the blacks, ever attempt to do away with the barbarous code of game laws? No, but you have assisted to harden them; aye, and there is more bodily suffering experienced at this very moment, by English poachers, their wives, and children, than by all the negro-slaves in the whole world put together. Is it not notorious, that, of late years, thousands upon thousands of Englishmen have been compelled, under pain of the dungeon and the lash, to *draw wagons and carts like cattle*? Have you, or Wilberforce, or your bishop, or any other friend of the blacks, ever made a single effort to rescue these men from this suffering and degradation? No. But of all things in the world, how came you to brag that Wilberforce and you had laboured together in the cause of *Parliamentary Reform*? How came you to be so foolish as this? Both of you notorious turn-coats upon this subject. No longer ago than the time of that poor creature Canning being made Prime Minister, which was in the month of May, 1827, you and LORD JOHN RUSSELL expressly said, that THE PEOPLE NO LONGER WISHED FOR IT; and upon the strength of that, the "*noble Lord*" expressed his intention to *discontinue his annual motions upon the subject*! What! have you forgotten this *already*? And there is the "*noble Lord*," NOW again, hammering away at it like a tom-tit upon the bark of an old pollard tree. And as to WILBERFORCE, when, in 1817, a *million and a half of men* petitioned for Parliamentary Reform, he spoke and voted for the bills which were to *gag* and to *dungeon* them! Now, have you the brass to *deny* this? And this being *undeniable*, where did you find the brass to cry up "*MASSA WILBY*" as a *friend*

of reform and of the people of England? The excuse amongst you, *then*, was, that the radical reformers were *blasphemers*; a most hypocritical and base pretence; but, Brougham, were they, at any rate, *more* blasphemous than those who openly proclaim JESUS CHRIST to have been an IMPOSTOR? Yet there are you now labouring like a horse, or an ass, to get a law passed to declare that these wretches are *as good* and as worthy of trust, power, and honour, as *Christians* are! There you are, hugging old "*Vital Christianity*" with one arm, and with the other those who *mock* at Christianity, and call its founder an IMPOSTOR!

You say, that I (for it is *me* that you mean) *talk* about the sufferings of the poor in England, but *do nothing to relieve them*. Why, if I give them all my earnings, I must starve myself. But to say nothing of those whom I cause to *live well out of wages*, was it doing nothing to cause the poor in my parish (to go no further) to be *unchained from the carts that they were drawing*? Was it nothing to compel *the Jews*, not only to cease to *rob the poor fellows with one horse carts, and ass carts*, but to make them pay fines for the robbery, and give the money to the men that had been robbed? And who was it that prevented the *dead bodies of the poor from being sold*? Was it *you* and *Buxton*, and the other tender-hearted "*amis des Noirs*"? No! On the contrary, *you* were for the bill, and Black-loving Buxton said not a word against it. I did *my part*, at any rate, in stopping that horrible measure. Go, go, Brougham; and, before you again "*prattle*" about your "*humanity*," and your tender feelings for the Blacks, find some West-Indian, who has ever *dared* to *sell* the dead body of a slave!

To *my readers* I will now say what I have always said, namely, that I hold all slavery in abhorrence: that sugar, coffee, rum and other things, are the produce of negro slavery; that I never use any of them, and that I think the use of them injurious to England; that I am, after long reflection on the subject, convinced, that the possession of the Colo-

nies themselves are of no use to England; that even if the sugar, &c., be of use, the Americans, who have no colonies, have these things cheaper than we have, *exclusive of the tax*; that if it could be without loss of lives, I should be glad to hear that the islands were sunk under water; but that to have the colonies and their produce, there must be blacks to labour in them, and that they will not labour without being compelled by bodily force. Dry up your *tears*, therefore, *tender-hearted ma'am*, or put no more sugar into your tea, and take no more coffee to aid in the digesting of your rich and multifarious mess. Pretend not to compassionate the negroes; or, at any rate, refrain from swallowing the fruit of their sweat and their blood. The "*friends of Blacks*," as they call themselves, consist of two distinct classes, the *thoughtless* and the *foolish*, and the *hypocrites* and *knaves*. The latter use the former as their tools in this work, the objects of which are, first, to get for themselves a character for *justice, mercy, and humanity*; and next, under that character, to get for themselves *power, or public money*, or both.

So much for your negro slavery affair; though I should not forget that Wilberforce voted for *Pitt's gagging and dungeoning bills*, and for pretty six acts into the bargain. So much for *the present*. I lay the negro affair by till another time; and *now come to your society for the diffusion of useful knowledge*, at a meeting of which you and Lord ALTHORP were, the other day, heplastering each other with praises. This, like all the rest of the "*education*" schemes, is a combination for the purpose of *amusing* the working classes, and *diverting their attention from the cause of their poverty and misery*. The methodist parsons are the most *efficient* tools in this way. They flatly assert, that when a man's dinner is taken away by the tax-gatherer, it is *for his good*, and that he ought to bless God for it. The vagabonds are fat and sleek enough themselves, in the mean while. *You* are at work in *another way*; but you have the *same end* constantly in view; namely,

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the *keeping the cause of the poverty and misery of the people disguised from them*, and thereby perpetuating the plundering of them.

This *educating work*, this *feeding with tracts*, began, about forty years ago, under the guidance of that prime old prelate in petticoats, that choice tool of the boroughmongers, HANNAH MORE; and it has been going on ever since. Now, as *crime* is TWENTY-FOLD in amount what it was when Hannah began; as the jails, including hulks and all sorts of prisons, are ten times as capacious as they were before Hannah started with her tracts; this being undeniable, would not the *education-schemers*, if they had only common sense, cease to cry up the *utility* of their schemes? Ah! you do want for sense to perceive the *inutility* for good purposes; but you want the thing for the purpose before mentioned; that is to say, for the purpose of *amusing* the working classes, and of *disguising from them the cause of their poverty and misery*. It is the *will of God*; it is *un-toward seasons*; it is their own *want of care*; it is *any thing* but the *taxes*! Then some *Lord* is in the *chair* of the Society! How good! How condescending! This lord *must* be a good man! The people are not told how much this lord and his family cuts off their dinner every day. In this case, to which I am now alluding, your *generous* associate, LORD ALTHORP, said, that he had read the society's tracts with *great advantage*. Indeed! They must be fine tracts! I wonder who wrote them?

"*Useful knowledge*," indeed! If LORD ALTHORP will tell the tract-readers how it happens, that *his brother* FREDERICK is, or was a little while ago, *Captain* of a man of war, with *Lieutenants* under him, who were *fighting at sea before the said FREDERICK was born*; if LORD ALTHORP will tell the tract readers *this*, he will give them a piece of knowledge more *useful* than all that your thousands of tracts contain. And this is not only what he will not tell them, but what he will, if he can, *take care that they shall never hear of*;

and this is the main object of all the "*education schemes*."

Now, Brougham, this system of deception *shall come to an end*. I say it; and I will make it come to an end. I have not room at present to state my *plan*; but I have *resolved* on it, and I will fully describe it *next week*. My title will be: "POLITICS FOR POOR MEN; OR LESSONS FOR THE LABOURING PEOPLE." I'll bet you a pottle, Brougham, that I sell more tracts in a *month* than you do in a *year*, with all your *subscribings* and all your trickery. My *first Number*, price 2d., will be published on the *first of July*. I am the lad for giving them "*useful knowledge*." We will see whether Huskisson's pensions are to be paid for "*the present generation*."

WM. COBBETT.

I INTENDED to make some remarks on loan-maker Baring's doctrine about *church property*; on Lord Morpeth and his *Printers' Pensions*; on my poor-law lawyer Slaney's project for *relieving manufacturers*; on the Birmingham plan of reform, from which *I dissent*; and on BIG O's work in favour of the Jews. But, I must put all those off for want of room. Perhaps I shall not be able to write about *Mexico* next week. I must do the thing *well*; for it will be read in America, France, Spain, and Russia. It is a *capital job*, and I will do it well.

ADVICE TO YOUNG MEN.

THE *Eleventh Number* of this work is *now published*; and the two Numbers that were out of print, are *re-published*. I intended to conclude the work in Twelve Numbers; but there must be Fourteen; so that it will be completed on the 1st of September.

THE ENGLISH GARDENER; or, A Treatise on the Situation, Soil, Enclosing, and Laying-out, of Kitchen Gardens; on the making and managing of Hot-Beds and Green-Houses, and on the Propagation and Cultivation of all sorts of Kitchen Garden Plants, and of Fruit Trees, whether of the Garden or the Orchard; and also, on the Formation of Shrubberies and Flower Gardens; and on the Propagation and Cultivation of the several sorts of Shrubs and Flowers; concluding with a Calendar, giving instructions relative to the Sowings, Plantings, Prunings, and other Labours to be performed in the Gardens in each month of the year. There are several Plates in this Work, to represent the laying out of Gardens, the operation of Grafting, Budding, and Pruning. It is printed on Fine Paper, contains 500 pages, and is sold at 6s. in Boards.

THE ENGLISH GRAMMAR; a New Edition. Of this Work, from first to last, Sixty Thousand Copies have been sold; and I verily believe that it has done more to produce real education, as far as correct writing and speaking go, than any book that ever was published. I have received from the year 1820, to the present time, continual thanks, by word of mouth and by letter, from young men, and even from old men, for this work, who have said, that, though many of them had been at the University, they never rightly understood Grammar till they studied this work. I have often given the Reviewers a lash for suffering this Work to pass them unreviewed; but I have recently discovered that the newly-published **EDINBURGH ENCYCLOPEDIA** says of it, that, "for all common purposes, it is the best Treatise we possess, and that it is entitled to supersede all the popular, and many of the scientific, productions on the subject of our language." The price of this book is 3s. in boards.

POOR MAN'S FRIEND; or, Essays on the Rights and Duties of the Poor. This is really the most learned Work that I ever wrote; that is to say, learned in the Law. I have entered fully into the matter; and I have brought together all the authorities, from those of Holy Writ down to the present day. I oppose it to the infamous doctrine of **MALTHUS**. A small Volume. Price 1s.

A FRENCH GRAMMAR; or, Plain Instructions for the Learning of French. The notoriously great sale of this Book is no bad criterion of its worth. The reason of its popularity is its plainness, its simplicity. I have made it as plain as I possibly could: I have encountered and overcome the difficulty of giving clear definitions: I have proceeded in such a way as to make the task of learning as little difficult as possible. The price of this book is 5s. in boards.

THE WOODLANDS:

OR,

A TREATISE

On the preparing of ground for planting; on the planting; on the cultivating; on the pruning; and on the cutting down of Forest Trees and Underwoods;

DESCRIBING

The usual growth and size and the uses of each sort of tree, the seed of each, the season and manner of collecting the seed, the manner of preserving and of sowing it, and also the manner of managing the young plants until fit to plant out;

THE TREES

Being arranged in Alphabetical Order, and the List of them, including those of America as well as those of England, and the English, French, and Latin names being prefixed to the directions relative to each tree respectively.

I know every thing about the rearing and managing of Trees myself, from the gathering of the Seed, to the cutting-down and the applying of the Tree; and *all* that I know I have communicated in this Book. It is handsomely printed in 8vo., and the Price is 14s.

MARTENS'S LAW OF NATIONS. This is the Book which was the foundation of all the knowledge that I have ever possessed relative to public law; and really I have never met with a politician, gentle or simple, who knew half so much of the matter as myself. I have wanted this book for my sons to read; and monopolizing has never been a favourite with me; if I have ever possessed useful knowledge of any sort, I have never been able to rest till I have communicated it to as many as I could. This Book was translated and published at the request of the American Secretary of State; the Bookseller, though he paid me only a quarter of a dollar (thirteen-pence halfpenny) for every page, had a Subscription from the President, Vice-President, and all the Members of the Two Houses of Congress, and from all the Governors and Lawyers in the country. This Work was almost my *coup d'essai*, in the authoring way; but upon looking it over at this distance of time, I see nothing to alter in any part of it. It is a thick octavo volume, with a great number of Notes; and it is, in fact, a book, with regard to public law, what a Grammar is with regard to language. The price is 17s., and the manner of its execution is, I think, such as to make it fit for the Library of any Gentleman.

To be had at 183, Fleet Street.

Printed by William Cobbett, Johnson's-court; and published by him, at 183, Fleet-street.